CBMR

Cristie Bare Machine Recovery

CBMR for Linux v6.2.x
User Guide

www.cristie.com

Software Version: **6.2.x**
Date Published: **October 2009**

Contents

Section No.	Section Title	Page
1.0	**Using this Guide**	**3**
1.1	Version	3
1.2	Limitations	3
2.0	**About CBMR for Linux**	**4**
2.1	Further Information	4
3.0	**Prerequisites & Supported Software**	**5**
3.1	Hardware Requirements	5
4.0	**Installation**	**6**
4.1	Load	6
4.2	Install	6
4.3	License	7
4.4	Uninstall	7
5.0	**Performing a D.R Backup**	**8**
5.1	Creating a Backup Location	8
5.1.1	Creating a Backup Location using a Command Line Interface	8
5.1.2	Creating a Backup Location using a Graphical User Interface - **GUBAX**	8
5.2	Saving Configuration Data	13
5.2.1	Saving Configuration Data using cbmrcfg from the Command Line Interface	13
5.3	Performing a D.R Backup	14
5.3.1	TSM Options	14
5.3.2	Performing a D.R backup using the Command Line Interface - ubax	14
5.3.3	Performing a D.R backup using the Graphical User Interface - gubax	15
5.4	Housekeeping	18
6.0	**Performing a Recovery**	**19**

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1.0 Using this Guide

This guide is split into sections in the order in which you are likely to use them. The sections describe how you

- Install CBMR
- Create a Storage Device
- Perform a Disaster Recovery (D.R) Backup
- Save Configuration Data
- Perform a Disaster Recovery

More information is available from man pages for each of the CBMR components **ubax**, **gubax** and **cbmrcfg**.

When using this guide, please be aware of the following:

Text in italic characters like this shown in boxes display any relevant additional information, as well as more detailed instructions where necessary for certain sections.

Examples of screen shots that are seen during installation are also shown in this guide.

Cristie Recovery Console
Starts the automatic recovery wizard which will take you through the steps necessary to recover your system.
Starts the manual recovery wizard which will let you do individual recovery steps.
Lets you run various tools relevant to the recovery.
Shows a list of log and error report files from which individual ones can be selected for viewing in notepad.
Lets you copy all the log and error report files to a removable media or network location for support purposes.
Will close this console and reboot the system.
Cristie Recovery Console
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1.1 Version

This document relates to CBMR for Linux version 6.2.x.

1.2 Limitations

There are limits to what this version of CBMR for Linux will handle. It will **NOT** handle:

- Platforms other than Intel or PPC
- Dissimilar hardware for P-Series or Slackware
- Multi-boot operating systems
- Incremental and differential backups
- Backup of open files

2.0 About CBMR for Linux

Cristie Bare Machine Recovery (CBMR) will recover your Linux machine in the event of a disaster. It can backup to tape drives, virtual tape drives, IBM Tivoli Storage Manager (TSM) and cascaded devices. Extra modules are available to support tape libraries and autochangers, and Cristie Storage Manager (CSM) devices.

The processes may be run either from the Command line or a GUI interface. D.R Backups can be taken periodically to reflect the changing content of the machine. In order to be able to recover this data, the machine configuration information must also be saved. This includes details of hard disks and network interfaces.

CBMR recognises three components needed for the recovery of any computer. Each of these elements will change at a different rate and is therefore best backed up on separate schedules. They are:

- **Configuration data** - defining the structure of the machine and its network characteristics.
- **D.R Backup data** - required to recover the operating system on that structure.
- **Application data** - required to recover the applications and user data on top of the basic operating system.

The main steps when performing the D.R Backup for the first time are:

- **Create a Backup Location**
- **Save Configuration Data**
- **Perform a D.R Backup**

The main steps when performing a recovery of the operating system are:

- **Boot the recovery OS**
- **Establish Network connection**
- **Load Configuration Data**
- **Recreate the disk structures**
- **Restore the OS files from the DR Backup**
- **Reboot to the recovered OS**

Thereafter you should recover the Application data.

2.1 Further Information

Further information and advice on using CBMR may be found in the Cristie Knowledge Base at:

http://support.cristie.com/cgi-bin/kb.cgi

3.0 Prerequisites & Supported Software

CBMR downloads and distribution media is provided in 2 forms:
- For x86 or x64 (32-bit or 64-bit) operating systems

Please ensure you have the correct media for your system.

CBMR version 6.2.x supports Linux Kernels RHEL4 and SUSE8 and above; though generally speaking, CBMR supports Linux Kernel version 2.4 and above

3.1 Hardware Requirements

CBMR for Linux requires at least 16Mb of free disk space and 256Mb of RAM.

4.0 Installation

Installation files can be downloaded by completing the form on the Cristie website:

http://www.cristie.com/support/downloads

Or they can be found in the directory: `/linux/install` on the CBMR installation CD.

There are 2 available versions to support both glibc 2.2 and 2.3 contained in the `/linx/install/compat` and `/linux/install/main` directories respectively.

If you do not know which version of glibc your Linux distribution uses, there are **readme.txt** files in both directories explaining which common distributions are supported by which files.

Alternatively, the command: `/lib/libc.so.6` will identify the version of the GNU C library.

4.1 Load

Login as: `root`

Create a mount point for the CD-ROM with: `mkdir /mnt/cdrom`

Mount the installation CD by typing: `mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom`

Modify this appropriately if your CD-ROM drive is a different device node.

4.2 Install

The simplest way install CBMR is via Redhat Package Manager (RPM).

The RPM package is contained in both the `/main` and `/compat` directories depending on the version you need - please see the read me file in each for more information. To install from an RPM package enter:

```
cd /mnt/cdrom/linux/install/main/glibc2x
```

then either: `rpm -i cbmr-6-2-1-i386.rpm` (for install **with** TSM client*)

or: `rpm -i --nodeps cbmr-6-2-1-i386.rpm` (for install **without** TSM client)

If you use this command and the ITSM Client has NOT been previously installed, you will see the error noting that **libApiDS.so is missing.*

If you are using CBMR with ITSM, the ITSM client should be installed first.

If you do not have RPM available, you may install the gzipped tar file as follows:

```
cd /tmp

tar xvzf /mnt/cdrom/linux/install/main/glibc2x/cbmr-6-2-1-linux.i686.tar.gz

cd cbmr

./install
```

4.3 Licence

Following the installation instructions in section 4.2 will install all the relevant files and a 30-day trial licence. Cristie provides a 30 day trial license so that the product can be fully evaluated before purchase.

If you have purchased a full licence you will have been sent a 12 character licence key (xxxxxxxxxxxx).

This may be applied with the command:

```
ubax --licence cbmr:xxxxxxxxxxxx
```

4.4 Uninstall

To uninstall the RPM package enter:

```
rpm -e cbmr
```

To uninstall the package, use the install script with `-u` option for example:

```
./install -u
```

5.0 Performing a D.R Backup

As discussed in section 2.0, page 4, the process of performing a D.R backup requires three steps

- **Create a Backup Location -** which defines where the backup data will be stored. **(section 5.1).**
- **Save the Configuration Data (section 5.2).**
- **Perform a D.R Backup -** to the storage device **(section 5.3).**

5.1 Creating a Backup Location

A Backup Location is a definition of the entity to which you will backup data. CBMR can backup to tape drives, tape libraries, virtual tape drives (files), TSM Nodes and cascaded locations. The simplest way of creating a device is to use the GUI. However you may also create the definition with a text editor. The Backup Location definition is used in both the D.R Backup and the Configuration Data. It only needs to be created once.

5.1.1 Creating a Backup Location using a Command Line Interface

It is unusual to define storage devices without the GUI. However, provided that you do not need to enter an encrypted password, you may use a text editor to create a **devices.ini** file.

Only TSM and File Backup Locations can be handled this way. The **devices.ini** file which is located in `/etc/cristie` could be amended or created with entries like:

```
[CBMRLinux]
Class = 4
Path=/mnt/windows/backups/drbackup.vtd
SizeInMB=0
Remote=0
```

However it is not recommended that this be done with an editor. Backup Locations are best defined using the GUI.

5.1.2 Creating a Backup Location using a Graphical User Interface - GUBAX

To run gubax, type `gubax` in a command line. This will show the main menu (Figure 1).

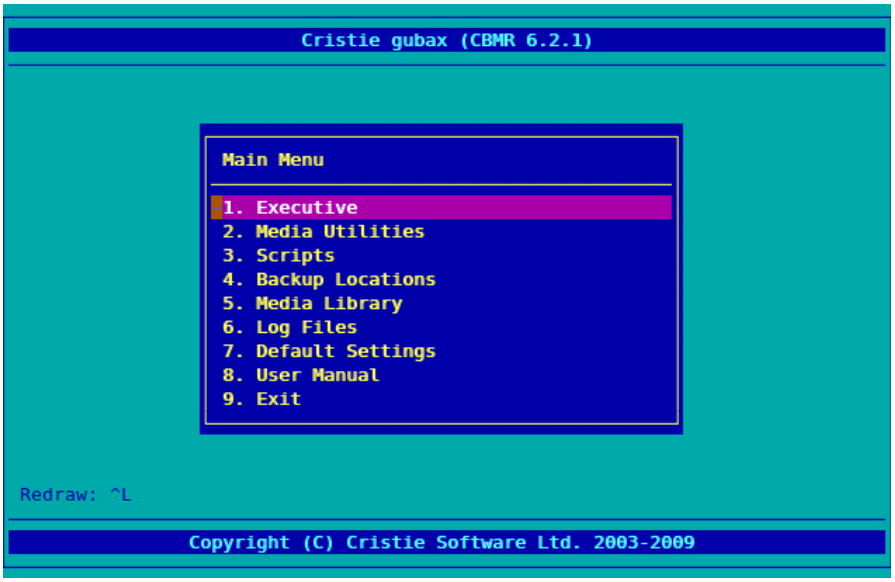


Figure 1.

Before you start a D.R Backup or save your Configuration Data you need to configure a Backup Location to define the location to which the data will be backed up. Select BACKUP LOCATIONS from the Main Menu.

Tape Drive

If you are using a tape drive, this can be automatically detected by selecting the SCAN NEW BACKUP LOCATIONS option from the Backup Locations menu as shown (Figure 2).

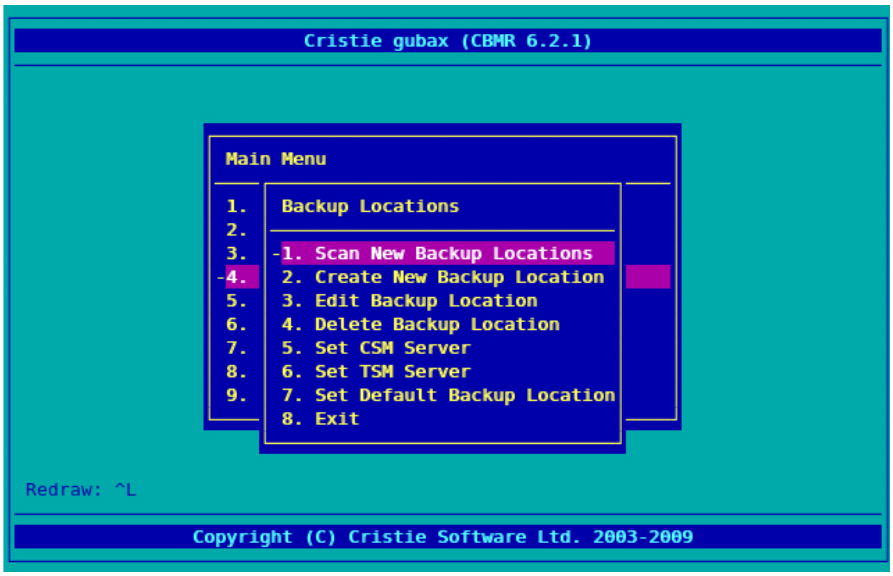


Figure 2.

Any new devices found will be listed and will then be available to choose as default device. Here (figure 3) the new Backup Location is named '`LocalTape0`'.

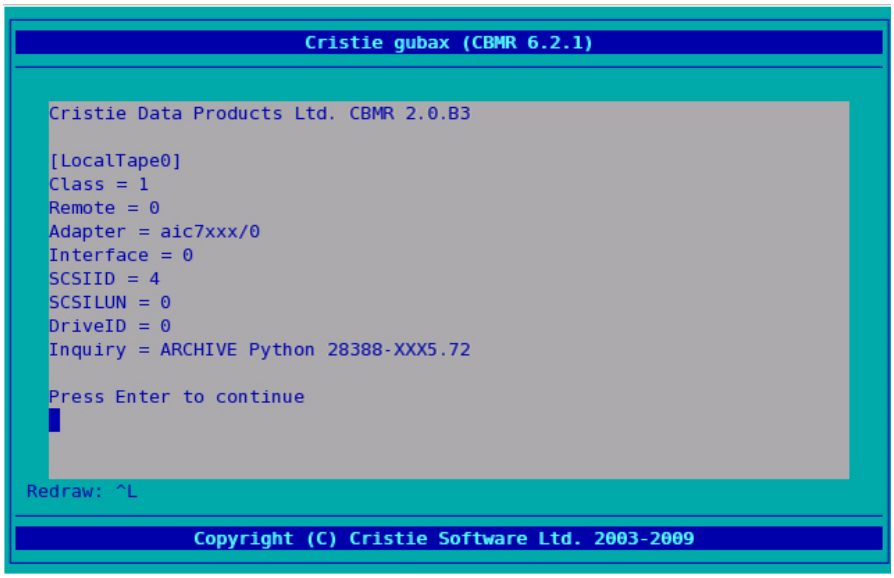


Figure 3.

Other types of device should be configured manually by selecting CREATE NEW BACKUP LOCATION from the Backup Locations menu (see figure 2), resulting in the menu shown in figure 4.

File Backup Location

A File Backup Location is a file that is formatted like a tape.

If you wish to backup to a file, probably located on a network share, choose FILE BACKUP LOCATION (figure 4).

> *Creating the file backup location **does not** create the file itself - this is created when you start the first backup.*

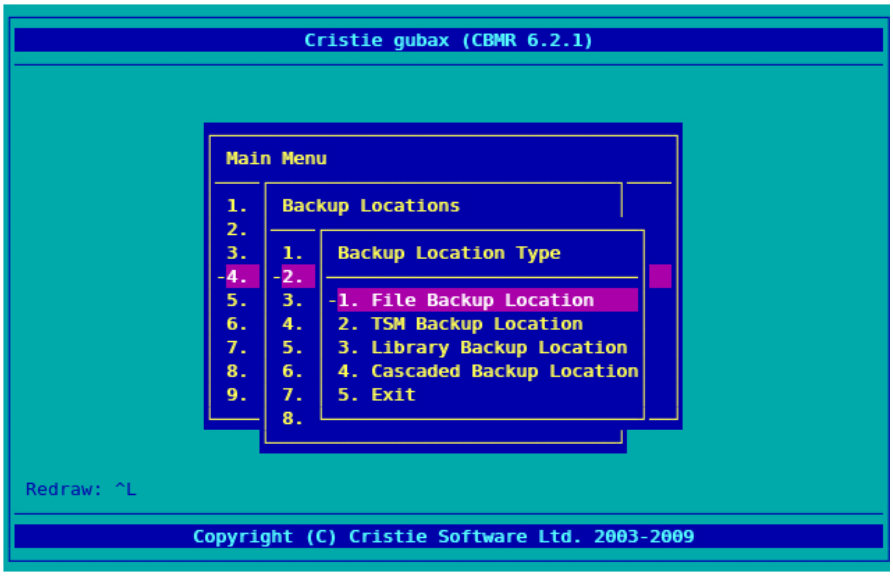


Figure 4.

Then fill in the form with **your** details. **Please note that the entries shown in figure 5 below are for example only and do not apply to any other system.**

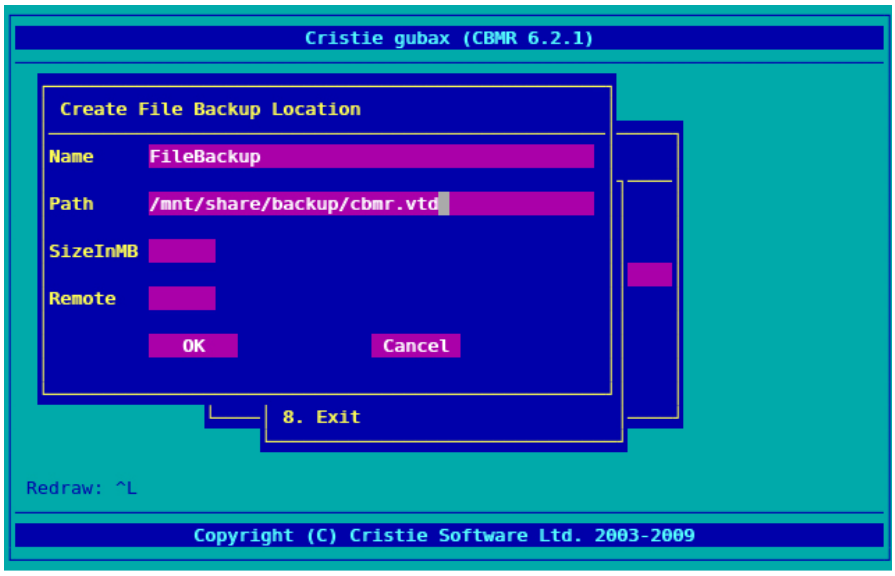


Figure 5.

The Path, which is case sensitive, defines the file via its mount point (which must already be mounted).

It is recommended that you leave both `SizeInMB` and `Remote` fields blank or set to **zero**.

`SizeInMB` will set a maximum size to the file; by leaving this blank it will allow it to expand until it is complete or there is no more space on the disk. The Remote field is used to indicate that Cristie Storage Manager is being used.

*If you do set the maximum size of the file and the backup and the file reaches that size and needs to write more, you will get the message '**Please mount Volume 1**'. There is no way to extend the current file or to attach another file and the process should be restarted. If you wish to limit the size of the file because of disk space limitations, then consider creating this as one of several files in a Cascaded Backup Location.*

TSM Backup Location

An TSM node is a port to a network storage system. Currently CBMR treats a node as though it were a tape. This means that there are some restrictions to the way in which CBMR can be configured and used with TSM.

> *The node must be reserved for sole use by CBMR and may not be shared with any other process particularly the BA Client. The node must also be set up with the options:*
>
> *Backup Delete Allowed = Yes*
> *Archive delete Allowed = Yes*
> *Password Expires = 0*

If you wish to backup to a node on your TSM server choose TSM BACKUP LOCATION from the Backup Location Type menu as shown below (Figure 6).

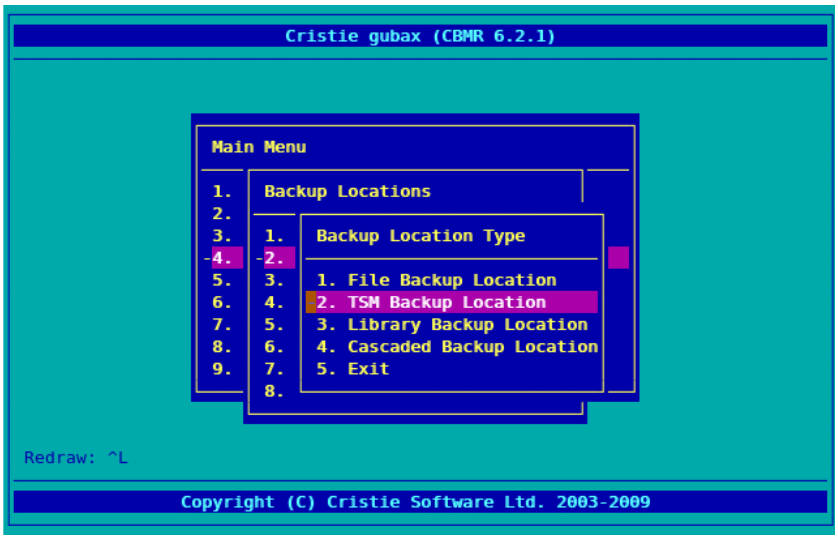


Figure 6.

Then fill in the form with the device details that apply to your system. Again, please remember the text entered in the screen shot below (figure 7) is purely an example.

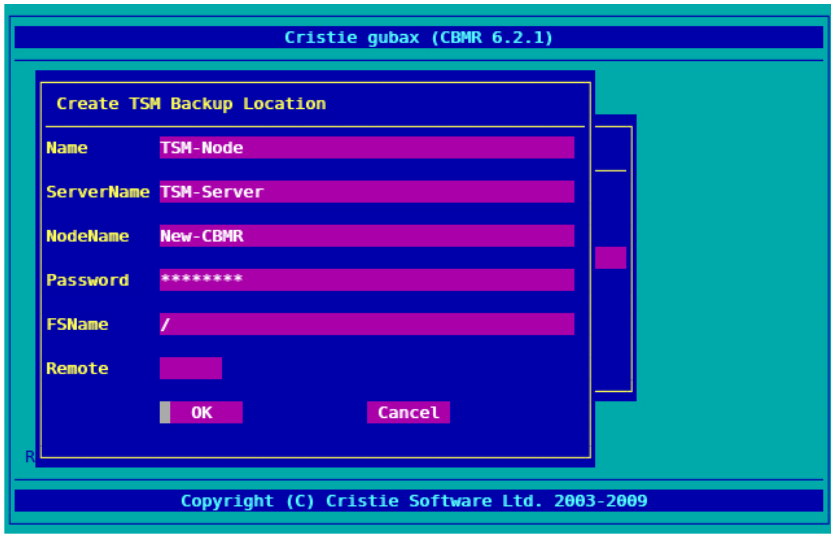


Figure 7.

There is no validity check of the parameters at this time; they will be validated when you attempt the first backup. The Filespace will also be created by the first backup if it does not already exist.

For a TSM Backup Location, you also need to provide connection information for the TSM Server so that it can be accessed. This data is specified in `dsm.sys`.

If you have not already created the file, you may do so by selecting SET TSM SERVER from the menu (figure 8).

If you do use this function it will overwrite any existing `dsm.sys`. The file is created in the: `/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin` directory.

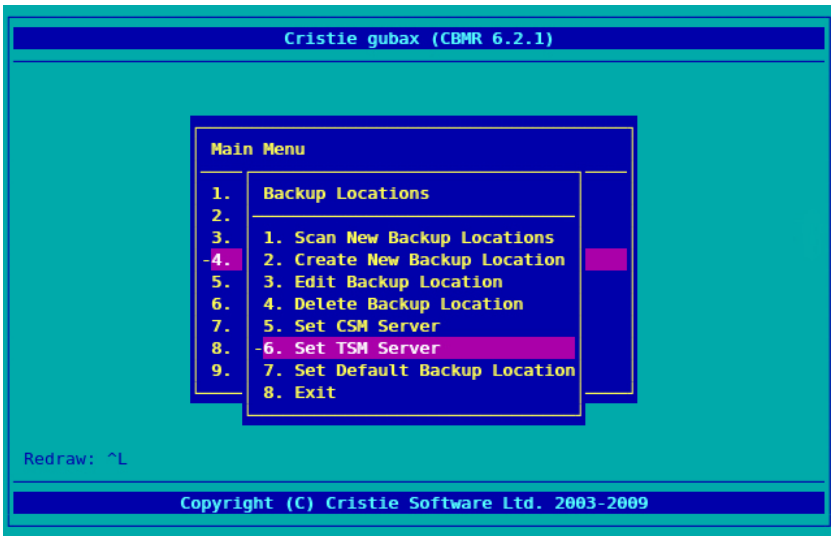


Figure 8.

The displayed form (figure 9) allows you to specify the basic parameters for connecting to the TSM server over TCP/IP. The parameters are written into `dsm.sys`.

Ensure that you use the same server name as you used on the TSM Backup Location form.

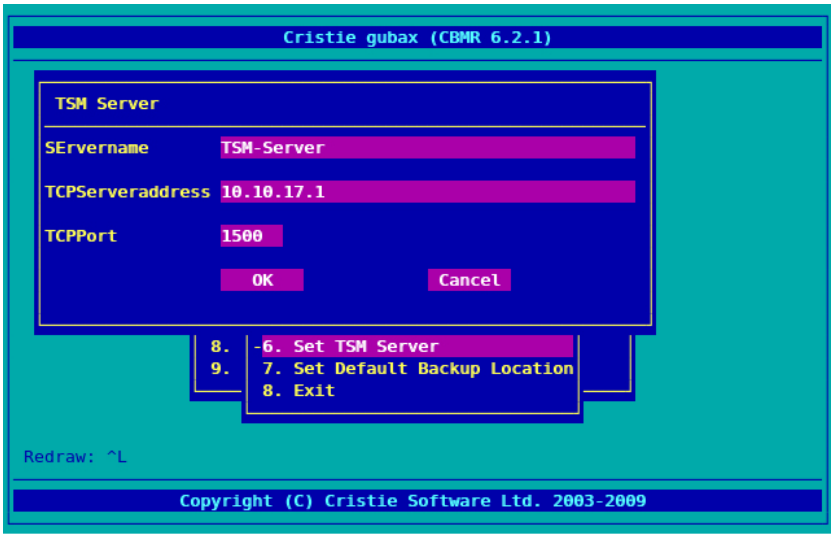


Figure 9.

Library Backup Location

A locally attached tape library can be used as a Storage device. A CBMR library is defined as a drive and a number of tapes. You require the CBMR Library Support module to run this.

Cascaded Backup Location

A cascaded Backup Location is a number of separate Backup Locations that are linked together so that when the first fills it continues to the second, and so on. Typically one could use this on tape drives or virtual tape drives. In order to create a Cascaded Backup Location you need first to create individual backup Locations that you can then cascade. This type is not particularly useful in a CBMR context where speed of recovery is important.

Default Backup Location

Once you have configured the backup location, you should set it as the default. Do this from the SET DEFAULT BACKUP LOCATION option on the Backup Locations menu.

The device name marked with an asterisk (*) is the current default device. Select the device that you want to be the Default and press Enter. You may check that the selection has taken effect by selecting the SET DEFAULT BACKUP LOCATION menu.

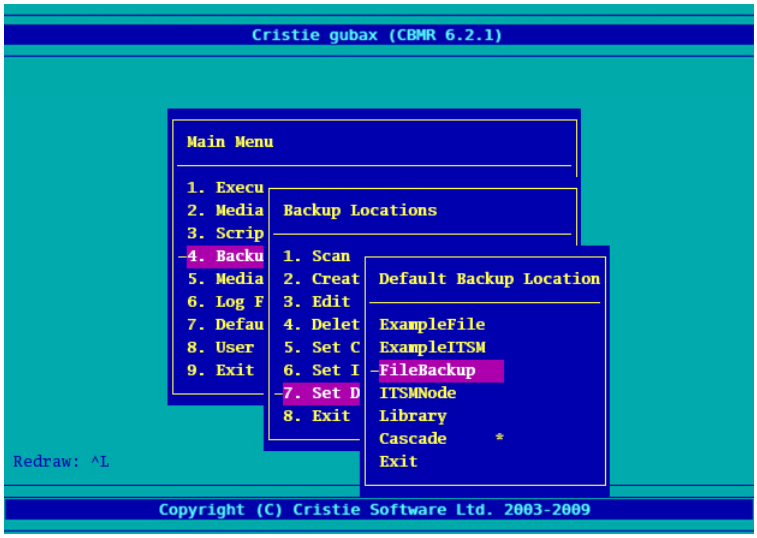


Figure 10.

5.2 Saving Configuration Data

Configuration information including details of disks and network cards must be saved for each machine to be recovered. This may be saved to a unique external disk drive for each machine, or to a central configuration store located on a network share. To save the configuration information for each machine, a command line program `cbmrcfg` may be used. The most common way to store the configuration is "as part of the backup".

As with previous versions of CBMR, you can also use the command `mkdisrec` to access the same utility.

5.2.1 Saving Configuration Data using cbmrcfg from the Command Line Interface

To use the command line configuration saving program, type `cbmrcfg` followed by the required options. Some examples are shown here:

- **To save the configuration information as part of the backup use the -a parameter e.g.**
  `cbmrcfg -a -b grub -d /dev/hda`

This will cause the configuration data to be recreated and saved along with the backup data when the D.R Backup is run.

- **To save configuration information from a machine that boots using LILO to a unique floppy disk, use**:
  `cbmrcfg -f`

- **To save configuration information from a machine that boots using GRUB installed on** `/dev/hda` **to an NFS mounted share** `/nfs/configs`**, use:**
  `cbmrcfg -b grub -d /dev/hda -c /nfs/configs`

- **To save configuration information from a machine that boots using GRUB installed on** `/dev/sda` **to a floppy disk and backs up to a file device mounted using SMB at** `/mnt/backups`**, use:**

```
cbmrcfg -b grub -d /dev/sda --filedev_mount_target=//10.0.0.36/cbmr
--filedev_mount_options="username=administrator,password=password"
```

There is a manual page for cbmrcfg available by typing `man cbmrcfg`.

- *If you are using a File Backup Location, the share to the location must already be mounted and you must also tell CBMR how to mount it during the recovery process. CBMR can mount file devices using SMBFS or NFS.*
- *The File Device Mount Target must be identical to the current entry in the mount table. So if you have mounted the share using an IP address, then the definition below should also use the IP address. If you have mounted it with a hostname, then the definition below should also use the hostname. When you decide which method to use, remember that the definition may have to be used in a recovery environment that has no name service.*

- *If you do not wish to reveal the password, omit the 'password' parameter and you will be prompted for it when it is needed.*
- *There are many different bootloaders available but by far the most common (on Intel) is **grub**. CBMR defaults to using **lilo** because the boot location does not need to be specified for it. The **grub** bootloader, on the other hand, must have the location of bootloader defined; there can be no default value. The name of the bootloader used by your machine will usually appear briefly when it is booted. Choosing the wrong bootloader will mean that the recovered machine will not boot.*

5.3 Performing the D.R Backup

Files may be backed up from the command line program `ubax` or graphical program `gubax`.

5.3.1 TSM Options

If you wish to backup to an TSM Backup Location and need more than the basic parameters for connecting to your TSM server, you should configure your TSM API client outside `gubax`. To set up the TSM API client, you should edit the TSM `dsm.opt` (user options) and `dsm.sys` (system options) files.

Note that the TSM BA client may use separate files in the `/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/ba/bin/` directory. The default location for TSM API client setup files is: `/opt/tivoli/tsm/client/api/bin/`

The files should be edited to point to the TSM server with additional parameters that you wish to use.

When a CBMR for Linux backup is run to TSM on a Linux system running SELinux, you will need to enter the following command before running the backup to bypass the SELinux restrictions:

```
chcon -t textrel_shlib_t /usr/lib/libct_cu.so /usr/lib/libdmapi.so /usr/lib/
libgpfs.so
```

5.3.2 Performing a D.R Backup using the Command Line Interface - ubax

To use the command line backup program `ubax`, you should first configure a storage device using `gubax` (see page 8 onwards in the previous section **5.1 - Creating a Backup Location**). This only needs to be done once. Once the device has been configured it must be set as the default device; you can do this via `gubax` (see page 10 in the previous section - **5.1 - Creating a Backup Location**) or by editing the configuration file `ubax.ini`.

Once you have confirmed that the default location is correctly defined, you may back up the machine using the default script by using the following: `ubax -b /etc/cristie/scripts/cbmr.scp`

The Backup Location definitions are held in the file `/etc/cristie/devices.ini`. *Each location definition starts with the symbolic name of the location e.g.* `[ExampleLocation]`.

The file `/etc/cristie/ubax.ini` *must contain the symbolic name of the default location in the following form:*

```
DefStorageDev="ExampleLocation"
```

There are many command line options available for ubax which are described in the manual page which is available by typing `man ubax`.

5.3.3 Performing a D.R Backup using the Graphical User Interface - gubax

Before you perform a D.R backup you need to make sure that you have completed the instructions in section **5.1 - Creating a Backup Location** (page 8)

Type `gubax` from a command line; this will show the main menu (figure 1, page 8).

Select the EXECUTIVE menu and then choose BACKUP. A list of available scripts is shown (figure 11).

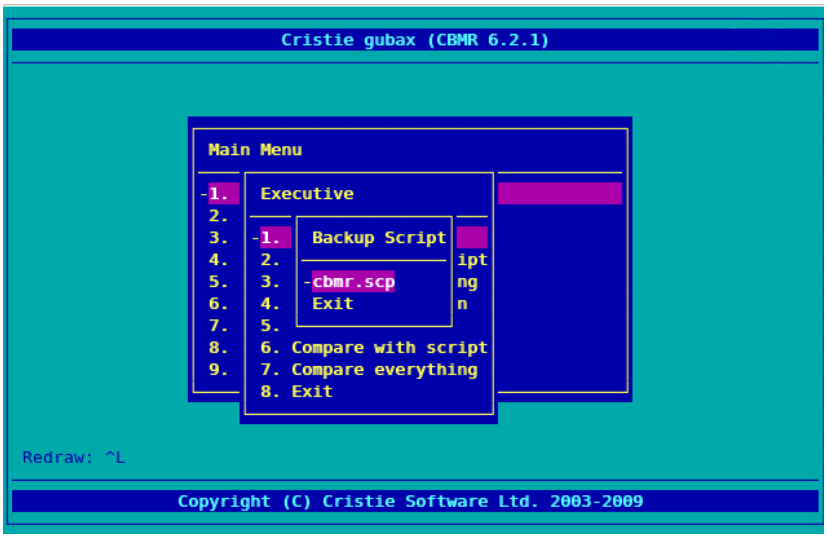


Figure 11.

The default backup script `cbmr.scp` will backup all local file systems. Note that if you wanted to include mounted CD-ROMs, for example, then they would need to be included specifically.

All scripts are located in `/etc/cristie/scripts/`. You can create your own script with the GUI by selecting SCRIPTS then CREATE NEW SCRIPT (figure 12). This will open a new script with the vi editor.

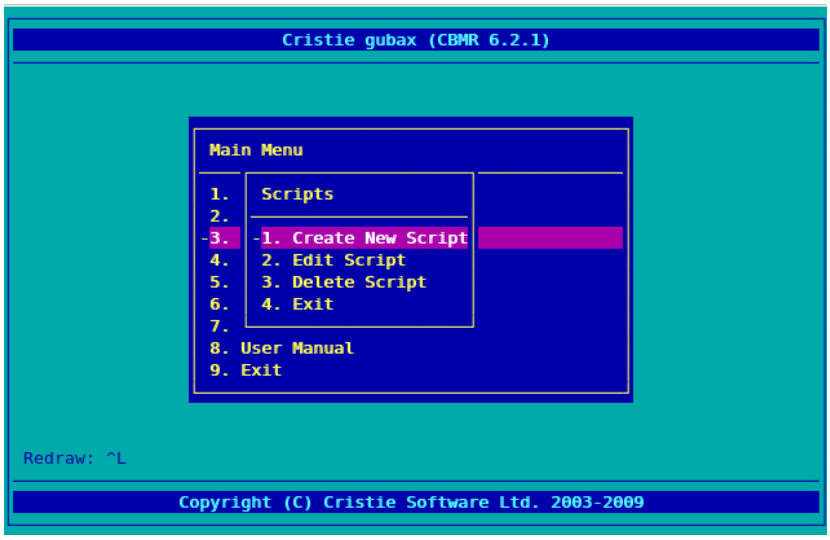


Figure 12.

Select the script you require (see figure 11) and the backup will begin as follows. Volume Header information (Figure 13) can be specified if you wish.

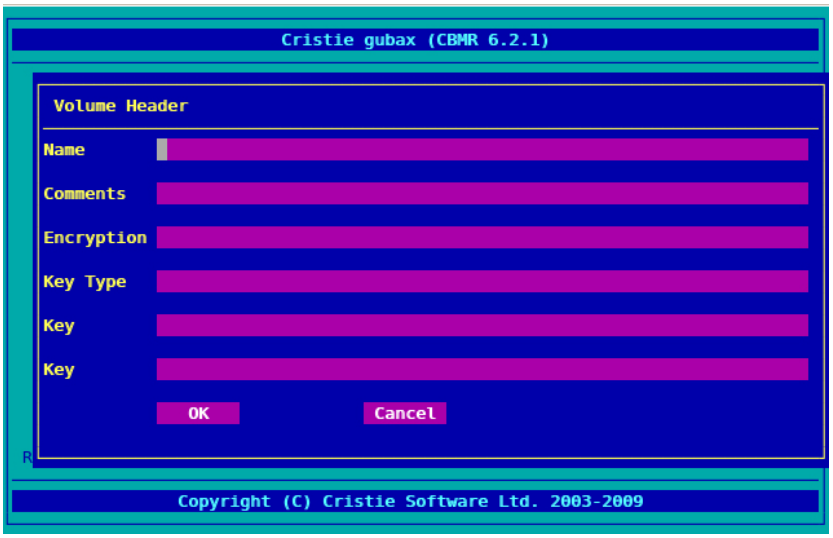


Figure 13.

The Volume Header information is simply any names or comments you wish to associate with the backup. If you wish to encrypt the backup you may toggle through the method of encryption by pressing the up and down arrow keys when you are on the Encryption field. You will need to enter a key if you are encrypting your backup.

After pressing Enter on OK, the backup will begin; an initial screen will be shown. In the example here, the Volume Header information has been left blank so the screen in figure 14 will reflect this.

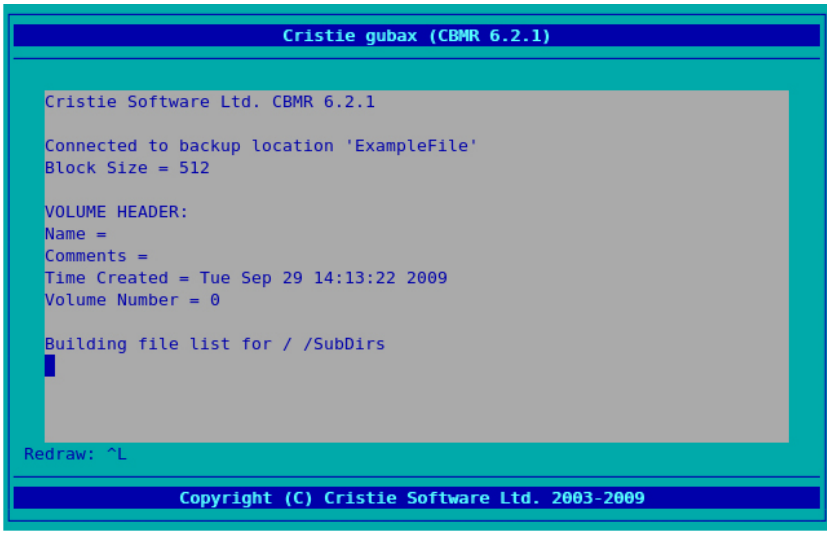

Cristie gubax (CBMR 6.2.1)
Cristie Software Ltd. CBMR 6.2.1
Connected to backup location 'ExampleFile'
Block Size = 512
VOLUME HEADER:
Name =
Comments =
Time Created = Tue Sep 29 14:13:22 2009
Volume Number = 0
Building file list for / /SubDirs
Redraw: ^L
Copyright (C) Cristie Software Ltd. 2003-2009

Figure 14.

The backup completes with a summary message as shown in figure 15.

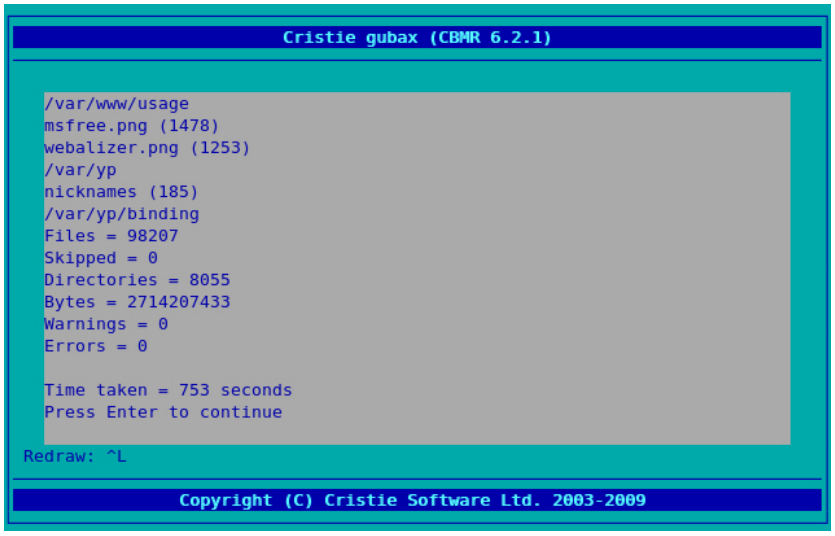


Figure 15.

The information shown in the above example is for logging level 4 (default). There is a manual page for gubax available by typing `man gubax`.

Example Script

Scripts are held in `/etc/cristie/scripts`.

`cbmr.scp` will backup the whole machine and contains the following commands.

Script Text	Meaning
`Mode=Overwrite`	Overwrite the previous contents.
`SNumber=0`	Use dataset 0.
`/ /SubDirs`	Backup from / with all subdirectories.

Normally it is a waste of time and space to backup temporary files. These can be excluded by adding the line: `/tmp /Xclude` after the `/ /Subdirs`.

If you wanted to backup a single sub-directory you should add the following after `/ /Subdirs`

```
/opt /Xclude
/opt/tivoli
```

and this would just backup the `/tivoli` subdirectory and no others within `/opt`.

Other features which may affect your backup are:

- The parameter `LocalFS=1` is set in `ubax.ini` and this ensures that the backup will only include local file systems; CD-ROM and network shares will be excluded.
- The `ubax` command line option `local_fs=0` may be used to override the `LocalFS` parameter at run time.
- The `ubax` command line option `same_filesystem=1` will limit the backup to the same filesystem as each included directory and will not descend into mount points. (There is no equivalent setting in `ubax.ini`)
- For more examples type `man ubax`.

5.4 Housekeeping

In order to ensure that you can recover to the latest version of the operating system that was installed on you Linux machine, you must ensure that a fresh D.R backup is performed every time the operating system files change.

This is not always possible, so Cristie recommend that the D.R Backup be performed once a week. However you should choose a period which reflects the rate of change in your own organization. Although the configuration data will change less frequently than the operating system, it is a wise precaution to update this regularly.

6.0 Performing a Recovery

When a machine has crashed it can be recovered using the CBMR bootable CD-ROM. This is the same CD from which you installed the software. You should ensure your machine's BIOS is set up to boot from CD-ROM.

The process is in four or five stages:

- **Boot into Recovery OS**
- **Read Configuration Data**
- **Restore Files**
- **Load additional drivers (if necessary)**
- **Reboot into recovered OS**

Boot the machine using the CBMR bootable CD-ROM. You will be presented with the screen shown in figure 16.

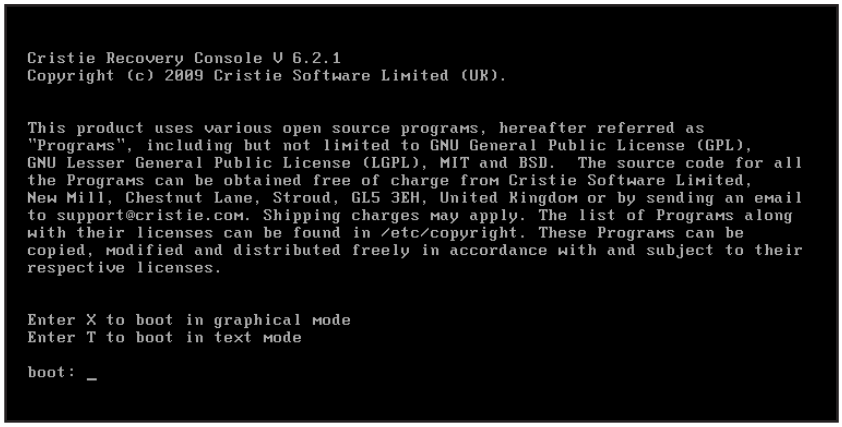

Cristie Recovery Console V 6.2.1
Copyright (c) 2009 Cristie Software Limited (UK).
This product uses various open source programs, hereafter referred as "Programs", including but not limited to GNU General Public License (GPL), GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL), MIT and BSD. The source code for all the Programs can be obtained free of charge from Cristie Software Limited, New Mill, Chestnut Lane, Stroud, GL5 3EH, United Kingdom or by sending an email to support@cristie.com. Shipping charges may apply. The list of Programs along with their licenses can be found in /etc/copyright. These Programs can be copied, modified and distributed freely in accordance with and subject to their respective licenses.
Enter X to boot in graphical mode
Enter T to boot in text mode
boot: _

Figure 16.

Cristie recommends that you choose the graphical mode which loads the Cristie Recovery Console (CRC), so enter `x` and press Enter.

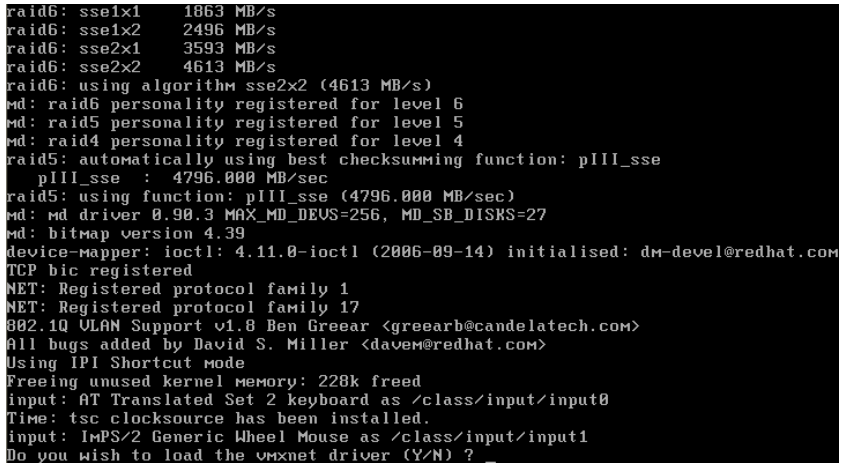

raid6: sse1x1 1863 MB/s
raid6: sse1x2 2496 MB/s
raid6: sse2x1 3593 MB/s
raid6: sse2x2 4613 MB/s
raid6: using algorithm sse2x2 (4613 MB/s)
md: raid6 personality registered for level 6
md: raid5 personality registered for level 5
md: raid4 personality registered for level 4
raid5: automatically using best checksumming function: pIII_sse
pIII_sse : 4796.000 MB/sec
raid5: using function: pIII_sse (4796.000 MB/sec)
md: md driver 0.90.3 MAX_MD_DEVS=256, MD_SB_DISKS=27
md: bitmap version 4.39
device-mapper: ioctl: 4.11.0-ioctl (2006-09-14) initialised: dm-devel@redhat.com
TCP bic registered
NET: Registered protocol family 1
NET: Registered protocol family 17
802.1Q VLAN Support v1.8 Ben Greear <greearb@candelatech.com>
All bugs added by David S. Miller <davem@redhat.com>
Using IPI Shortcut mode
Freeing unused kernel memory: 228k freed
input: AT Translated Set 2 keyboard as /class/input/input0
Time: tsc clocksource has been installed.
input: ImPS/2 Generic Wheel Mouse as /class/input/input1
Do you wish to load the vmxnet driver (Y/N) ? _

Figure 17.

Load any drivers specific to your system when asked by pressing `y`.

In most cases you should load every driver that is requested. The exceptions are when there are SAN drivers which you may not want to load if you do not wish the recovery process to have access to your SAN disks.

You will be presented with the license screen. Click 'I Accept' if you agree with the CBMR licensing terms.

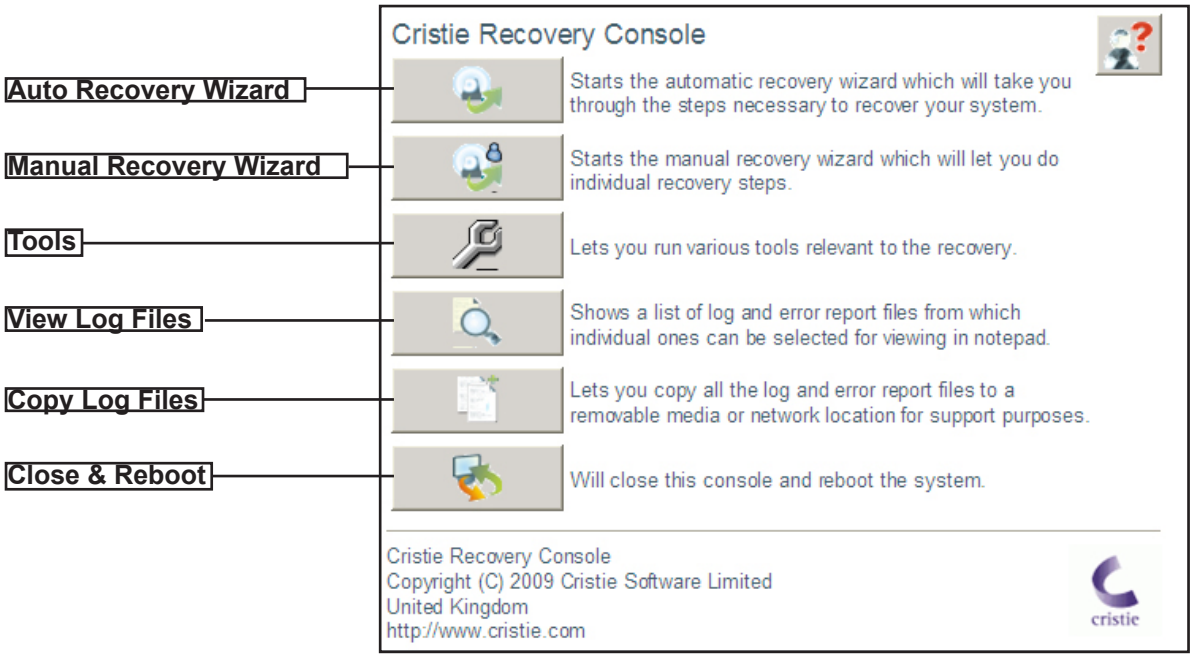

Auto Recovery Wizard
Manual Recovery Wizard
Tools
View Log Files
Copy Log Files
Close & Reboot
Cristie Recovery Console
Starts the automatic recovery wizard which will take you through the steps necessary to recover your system.
Starts the manual recovery wizard which will let you do individual recovery steps.
Lets you run various tools relevant to the recovery.
Shows a list of log and error report files from which individual ones can be selected for viewing in notepad.
Lets you copy all the log and error report files to a removable media or network location for support purposes.
Will close this console and reboot the system.
Cristie Recovery Console
Copyright (C) 2009 Cristie Software Limited
United Kingdom
http://www.cristie.com
cristie

Figure 18.

The quickest way to begin the recovery is by clicking on the Auto Recovery Wizard button (see figure 18 for an explanation of the buttons on the CRC menu) which will result in the following screen:

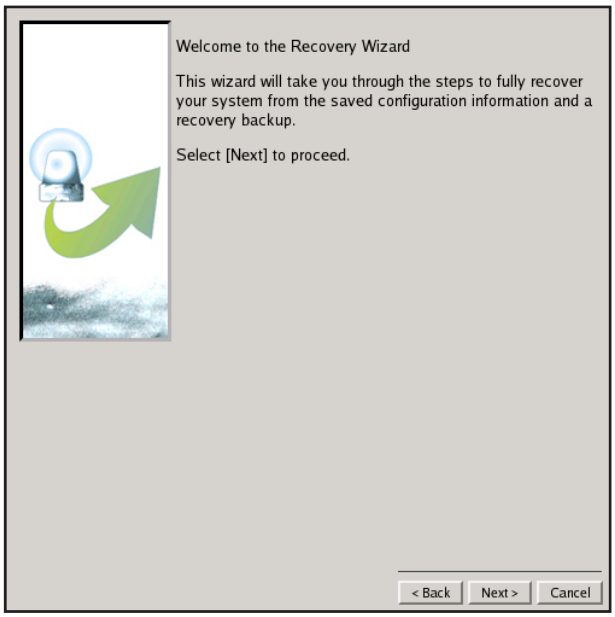

Welcome to the Recovery Wizard
This wizard will take you through the steps to fully recover your system from the saved configuration information and a recovery backup.
Select [Next] to proceed.
< Back
Next >
Cancel

Figure 19.

The configuration files containing details of the machine should be loaded before the recovery can begin. These files may be stored in the backup location, on a remote network share, or on a removable device.

Click **Next** on the first dialogue box (figure 19); you will then be presented with a box that will allow you to enter where your backup configuration information is stored (figure 20).

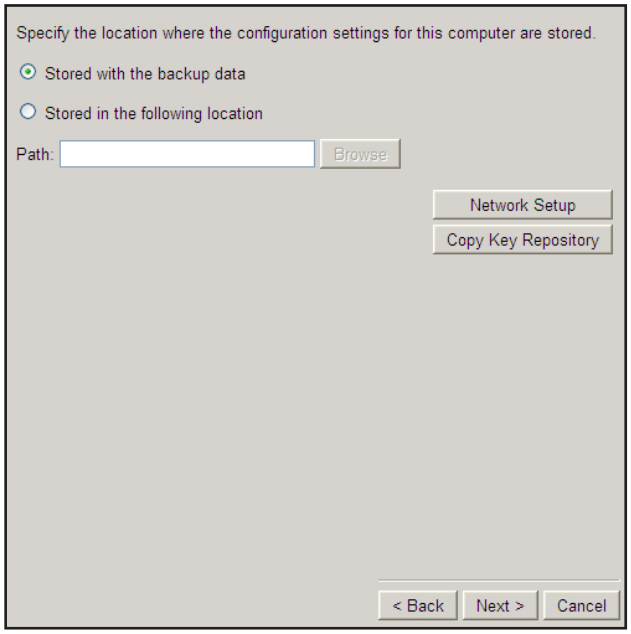


Figure 20.

Cristie normally recommend that configuration information is held with the backup data; if, however, you have chosen to store it in another location, you can browse for configuration files stored on a network share or a local device by selecting the **Stored in the Following** and then clicking the **Browse** button to enter where the configuration data is stored.

From the resulting dialogue box (figure 21), you can browse any configuration files stored on a local device or on a network share. If necessary, any required network shares may be mounted by clicking **Mount Network Shares** filling in the form (figure 22) and clicking **OK**. Make sure you enter the full network path in **Share**.

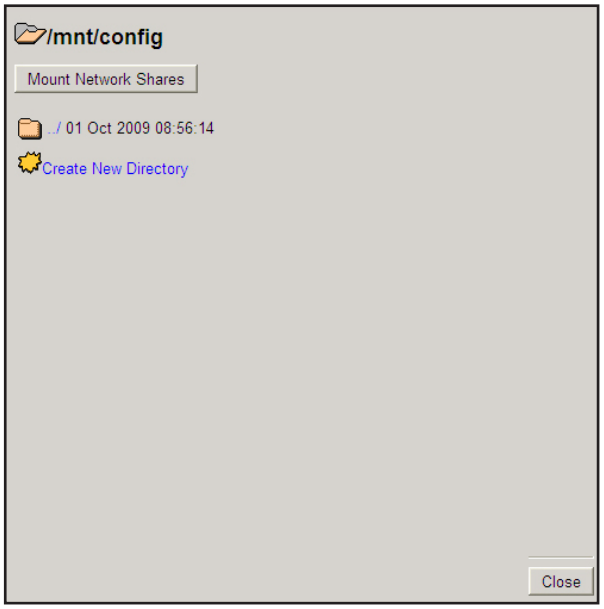


Figure 21.

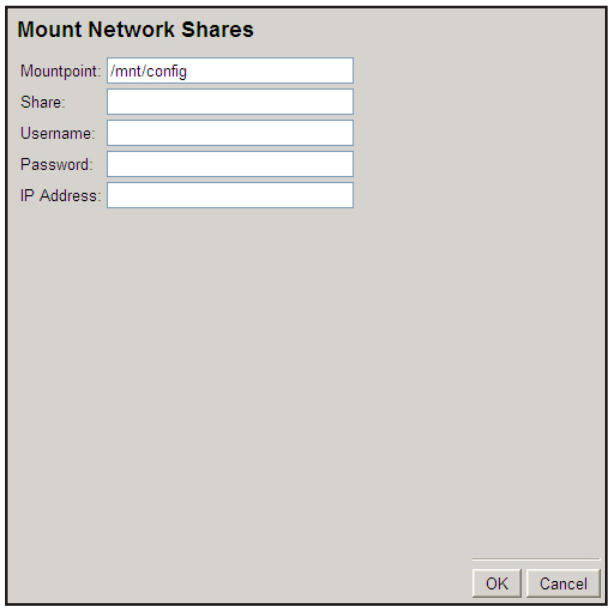


Figure 22.

Click **Next** when you have completed this task.

You will then be asked which type of backup that you wish to restore; select the **CBMR radio button** as shown in figure 23, then click **Next**.

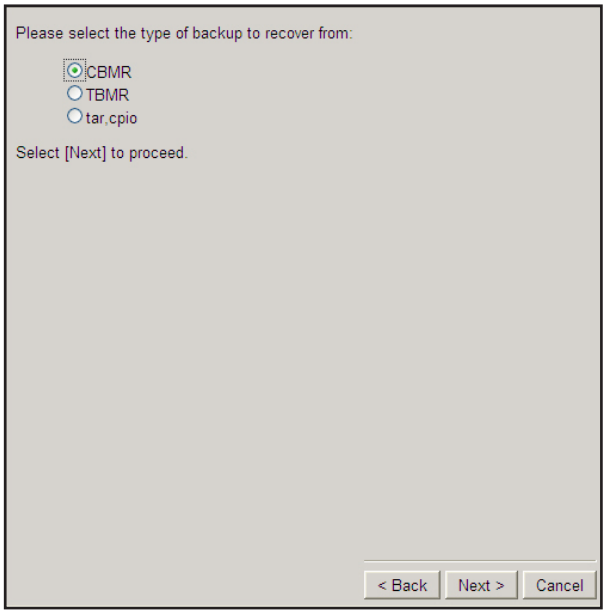


Figure 23.

The **New Backup Location Wizard** dialogue box will now show. At this point you must tell CBMR where your backup file(s) are located. In this example we will choose **File Location**; the other options are explained in figure 24. For all other options a related dialogue will open.

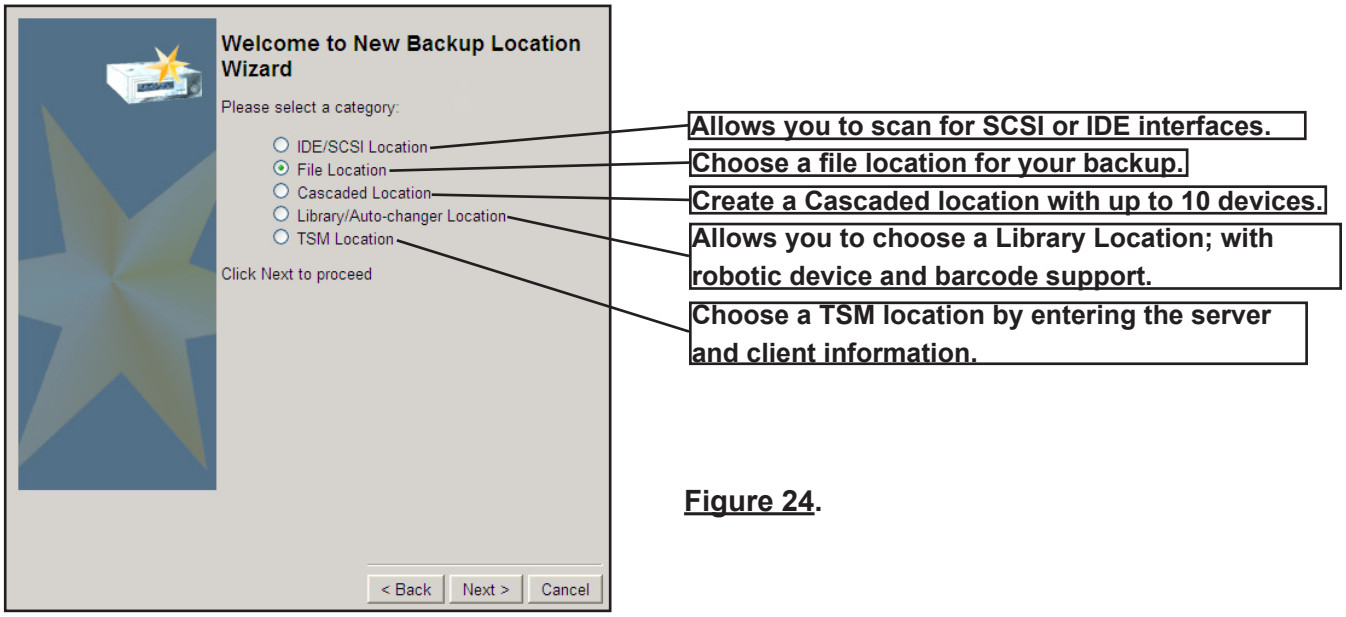

Welcome to New Backup Location Wizard
Please select a category:
IDE/SCSI Location
File Location
Cascaded Location
Library/Auto-changer Location
TSM Location
Click Next to proceed
< Back
Next >
Cancel
Allows you to scan for SCSI or IDE interfaces.
Choose a file location for your backup.
Create a Cascaded location with up to 10 devices.
Allows you to choose a Library Location; with robotic device and barcode support.
Choose a TSM location by entering the server and client information.

Figure 24.

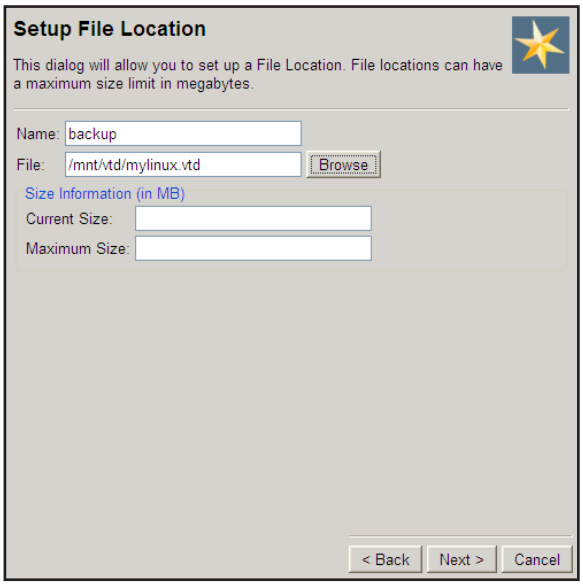

Setup File Location
This dialog will allow you to set up a File Location. File locations can have a maximum size limit in megabytes.
Name: backup
File: /mnt/vtd/mylinux.vtd
Browse
Size Information (in MB)
Current Size:
Maximum Size:
< Back
Next >
Cancel

Figure 25.

You can browse to where your backup file(s) are located by clicking the **Browse** button; you can also mount any required network shares as shown in figure 21.

You do not need to fill in the size information.

When you have finished entering your data, click **Next** to continue.

Select the backup location to be used with this operation.
You can manage backup locations by selecting the [Manage] button.
Backup Location: backup
Manage
< Back
Next >
Cancel

Figure 26.

The next dialogue box (figure 26) will ask you which backup location you wish to use. Choose the one you created in the last screen.

In this example, the backup is called **backup.** You should make sure you enter your own information as the one in this guide is an example only.

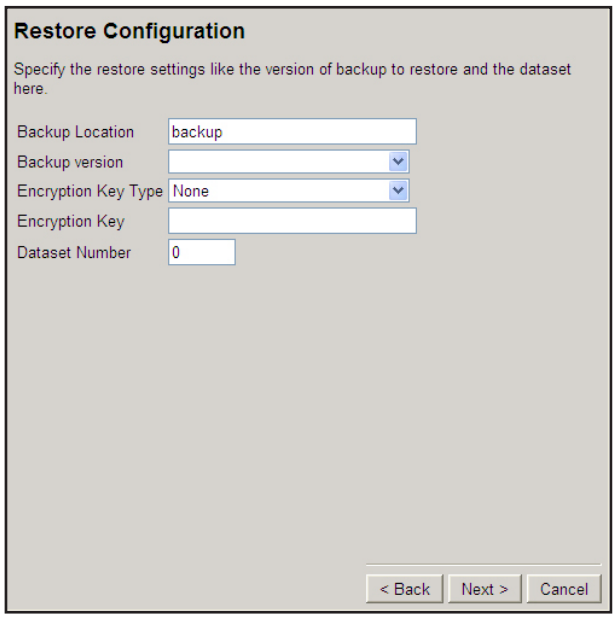


Figure 27.

You will then be presented with the Restore Configuration dialogue box (Figure 27).

The name of the backup location you just created will appear under **Backup Location.**

You may specify any version number of a particular backup that you need restored.

If the backup is encrypted you should select the **Encryption Key** Type drop-down menu, select the correct encryption, then enter the correct **Encryption Key**.

Under normal circumstances you should leave 'Dataset Number' as 0. Click **Next** to continue.

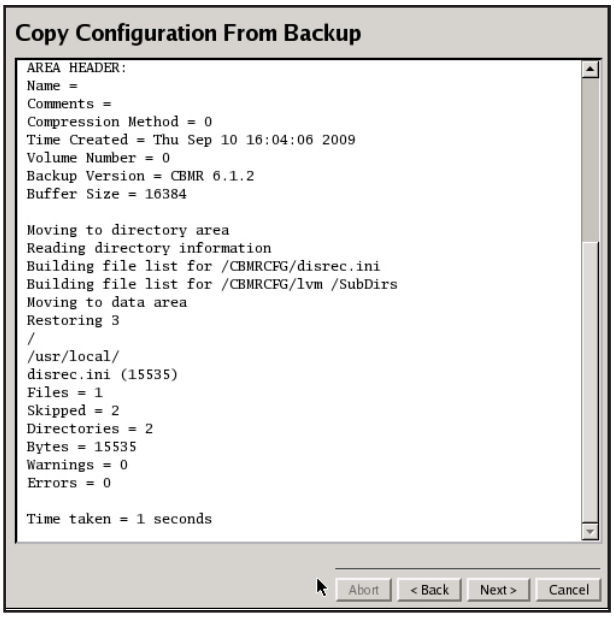


Figure 28.

You will then be presented with a screen which summarises the copying of the Configuration from the backup file you just selected.

It will look like the example shown here (figure 28).

Click **Next** to continue.

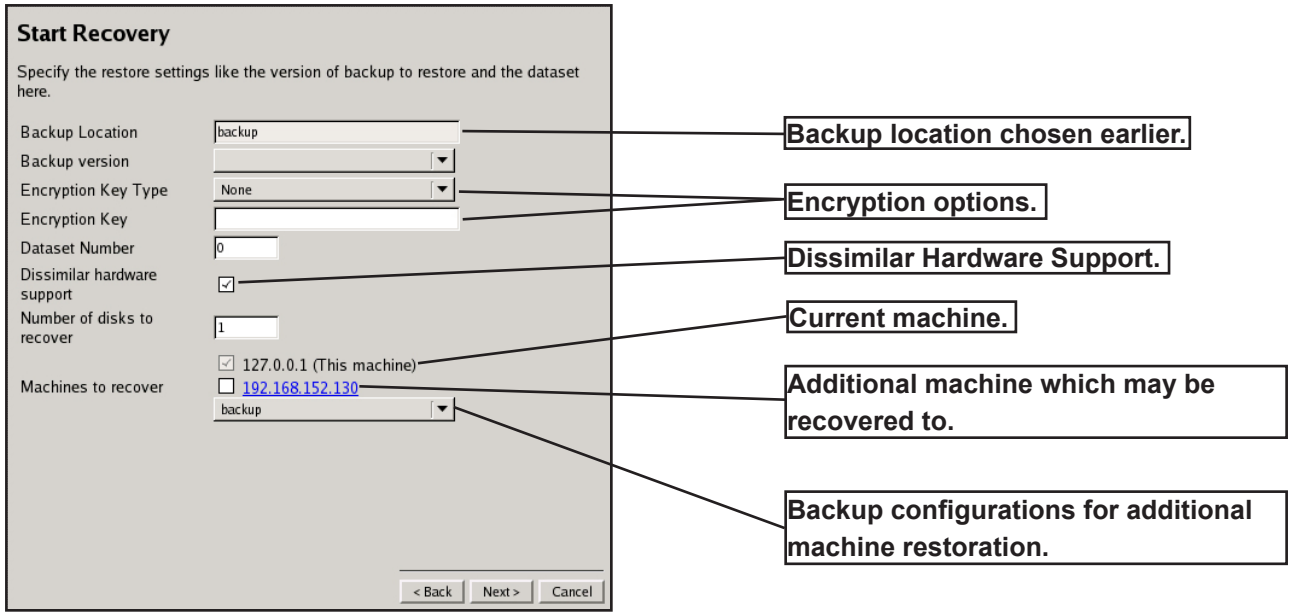


Figure 29.

You are now almost ready to start the recovery.

You should select the relevant encryption options from the drop-down menu if you chose to encrypt your backup.

If you are **not** recovering to dissimilar hardware, you must un-check the box for **Dissimilar Hardware Support**. Not doing so can cause problems when restoring to similar hardware.

You can choose to recover several machines which are running the CRC simultaneously by checking the corresponding tick-boxes beside the machine's IP address.

These machines may be recovered using the currently loaded configuration, or other configurations retrieved from the selected backup location. Select which backup configuration you wish to use from the drop down menu below the IP address tick-boxes. CBMR will default to the one that you have just created; as in the example shown here (figure 29).

When you are satisfied that all options are correct, click **Next** to begin recovering your machine(s).

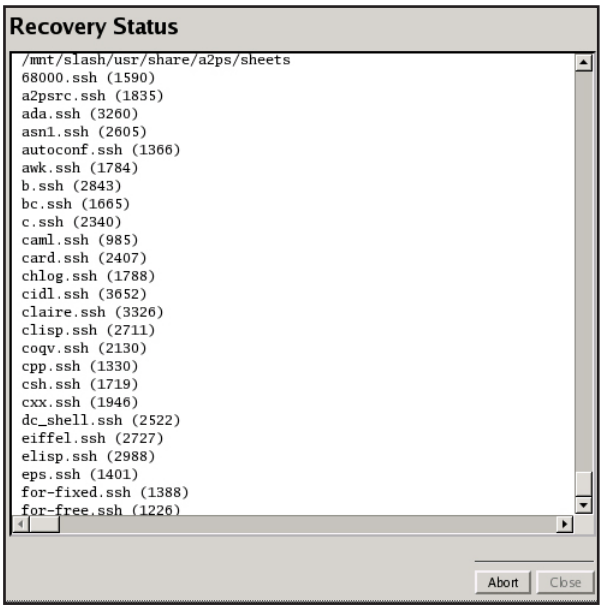


Figure 30.

Your recovery will now begin! You will see the files being recovered in the Recovery Status window (figure 30).

Figure 31.

Upon completion of the recovery you will see the message shown in figure 31.

You should copy your log files as the message suggests; this will be covered in the next stage of this guide.

Click **OK** to clear the message.

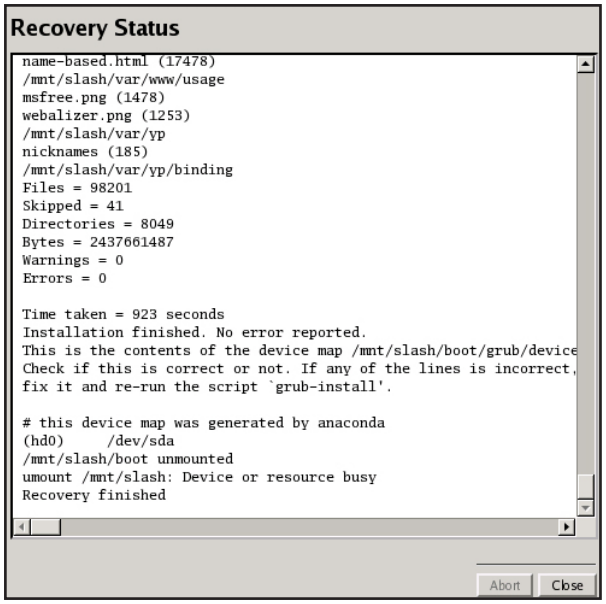
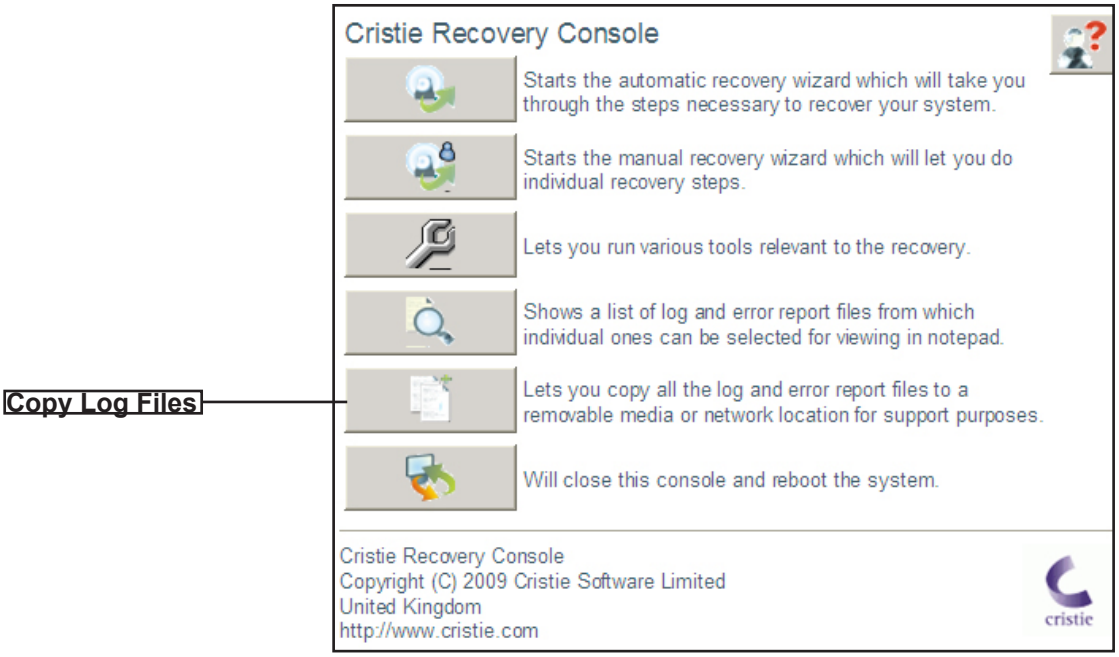


Figure 32.

Check the summary information at the bottom of the recovery status report for any errors.

Check the contents of the device map as the report suggests; if this is incorrect or you are unsure that the recovery has been completed correctly then you should run it again. Click **Close** to finish.


Copy Log Files
Cristie Recovery Console
Starts the automatic recovery wizard which will take you through the steps necessary to recover your system.
Starts the manual recovery wizard which will let you do individual recovery steps.
Lets you run various tools relevant to the recovery.
Shows a list of log and error report files from which individual ones can be selected for viewing in notepad.
Lets you copy all the log and error report files to a removable media or network location for support purposes.
Will close this console and reboot the system.
Cristie Recovery Console
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United Kingdom
http://www.cristie.com
cristie

Figure 33.

You will now return to the CRC main menu.

Regardless of whether or not your restore has been successful, you should now copy your log files to a separate location where they can be accessed.

Log files are essential if you require support from Cristie; they detail exactly what has happened during the recovery on your system. **Without them, it is very difficult for Cristie to offer meaningful support.**

Figure 34.

Select the Copy Log Files as shown in figure 33.

Click **Browse** to select a location to copy the log files to.

Make sure this is a location which can be easily accessed in case there is a need to email and log files to Cristie for support purposes.

In the CRC main menu you can click on the *button to view the log files.*

You should now re-start the recovered machine by clicking **on the CRC Menu.**

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